DEALING OUT EMPTY HONORS

The State Democratic Convention Meets and Selects Its Figure Heads.

WHO THE CANDIDATES ARE

Rip-Roaring Speeches by Montgom ery and Green - Boyd Harps on Prohibition-Big Row in Progress at 2 This Morning.

The State Convention. HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 7,- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The democratic state convention convened at Kerr's opera house this evening at 8 o'clock. The lateness of the assembling of the convention is accounted for by the fact that the congressional convention, which was to have met at 5 o'closk this afternoon, did not assemble until nearly 7, owing to the lateness of the trains, Long before the convention was called to order the opera house was packed to overflowing by delegates and a large number of visiting statesmen, who came as lookers on. The city has been full of delegates all day and considerable interest has been manifested, although the enthusiasm cannot be said to compare with the interest

and enthusiasm displayed at the republican

state convention at Lincoln one week ago.

The hopelessness of victory precluded any

great contest over the governorship. All the

delegates seemed to feel that their mission in

coming to Hastings was an idle one. The convention was called to order by James E. North, of Columbus, chairman of the state central committee. Herman, of Franklin county, placed in nomination for temporary chairman the name of General Montgomery, of Lancaster. The nomination was seconded by O.Day, of Holt county, and General Montgomery was elected with but one dissenting vote. Upon being introduced to the convention, the general thanked the delegates present in the follow-

ing words: Gentlemen of the Convention: I desire to return you my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me by making me your temporary chairman. I suppose that all of you delegates here assembled to-night, as well as the ladies and others who do not belong to the convention, recognize the great fact that we are now tiving under a national density. that we are now fiving under a national democratic administration. [Applause,] You will further recognize that in our last national campaign our republican friends prophesied a great many things, among which was that if the democrats got into power everything in the country would go into smash. Still the sun shines, the rain falls, the grass grows—all this within a year and a half of democratic administration. I do not see but what nature performs all her functions the same as she did under a republican administration. [Applause,] Besides this, we claim that public office is a public office should that a man elected to a public office should that we are now fiving under a national demclaim that public office is a public trust, and that a man elected to a public office should hold that position for the benefit of the people. We have a president who is acting out that principle and, I believe, to the satisfaction of the large majority of the people of the country. Some of us may not be satisfied with a great many little things, We haven't been used to it. It is the great doctrine of the democratic party: The greatest good to the greatest number. I merely suggest one point to illustrate. We have one issue before us, and it is the question of a protective tariff. The democratic party is opposed to taxing a burden upon the large majority of the people for the purpose of making rich a few individuals. It is in favor of low tariff sufficiently to pay the expenses of the government economically adexpenses of the government economically adad I do not desire at this late hor to detain you. What is your further pleas

On motion the following committee was On motion the following committee was appointed on credentials: R. W. Patrick, of Douglas; J. E. North, of Platte; R. Clegg, of Richardson; J. D. Calhoun, of Lancaster, and J. B. Blakely, of Cheyenne.

Pending the report of the committee the convention took a recess of about twenty winter. During the researcher was a local.

convention took a recess of about twenty minutes. During the recess there were loud calls for W, L. Green, of Kearney. In response Green took the stage and held the convention with a speech of some ten minutes duration. He made a lively albeit a somewhat facetious address, which provoked a great deal of laughter from the vigorous-lunged delegates present. His allusion to the candidacy of Church Howe in the First district was received with laughter, while his eulogy of J. Sterling Morton brought down the house with rounds of tumultuous down the house with rounds of tumultuou

At the close of Green's remarks James E. Boyd was called out, and his appearance was

Boyd was called Out, and his appearance was the signal for an immense demonstration of enthusiasm. He spoke as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for your cordial greeting and for the maifestation of your esteem. I, for the past few days, have been quite ill, and I don't feel able at the present time to properly address you, and I think it surfair for you to ask me to do so after. is untair for you to ask me to do so after listening to a gentleman who is conceded to be one of the finest orators in the state. But I desire to impress upon your minds that there can be no success without organiza-tion. There should be perfect organiza-tion in every county and precinct in the state. tion in every county and precinct in the state, Without it we cannot hope for success. The republican party, by the adoption of a prohition plank in their platform, has given us an opportunity such as we never had before. Applause.] They thought it but fair that the question should be submitted and that the people have a right to vote upon it, but our present law forbids it. Any city or municipality in the statecan, if they wish, refuse to grant a license. I am glad indeed that the republican party has at last shook off the mantle of hypocrisy and has inscribed upon its banner, prohibition. A large majority of the republicans are and always have been prohibitionists. Mr. Blaine, their standard; bearer in the late campaign, in the state of the republicans are and always have been prohibitionists. Mr. Blaine, their standard bearer in the late campaign, in the state of Maine claimed for the republican party the credit for all the prohibitory legislation in that state and Mr. Frye, his able lieutenant, said that he was in favor of putting a prohibitory plank in the national platform and believed that upon that platform they would conquer. This convention will place itself on record that we are in favor of high license and against prohibition. [Long and continued applause]. Our German friends must now see that the republican party proposes to interfere with their personal rights, and I call upon them and every lover of individual liberty to join with the democratis and elect our nominees. You cannot expect me at this time to discuss national issues. The democratic party in 1884 elected a president. They believed the republican party was corrupt and that honest reform was necessary. As yet the books have been but partially gone over but we find that the republican leaters and officials have stolen over twenty million dollars. The democratic party has done what no other party has done. It has reclaimed about one hundred million acres from railroad companies that were never earned by the terms of the grant. For the first time in the history of Nebraska we have a chance for success. Let us prove true to ourselves and true to the undying principles of democracy, and laying aside all party differences strive for the pride of the party and the good of the and laying uside all party differences strive for the pride of the party and the good of the state. I cannot but urge upon you the im-portance of unity in action, for upon our neions now depends greatly the future of Ne-

tons now depends greatly the future of Nebraska.

After Mr. Boyd came Judge McKeighan, of Red Cloud, the democratic nominee for congress for the Third district, and Captain W. H. Ashby, of Gage county. These gentlemen made brief speeches, discussing the various issues of the day in a manner highly satisfactory to the convention.

The committee on credentials here appeared and read its report. When Cooccounty was reached in the list the secretary read the following self explanatory letter:

NEGRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 5.—To the Chairman of the Otoc Delegates to the State Convention—Gentlemen: Since my election as one of the delegates to the state convention from this country I have been efficially notified of my appointment as collector of internal revenue for this district. In view of the general letter of the president expressing his desire that all federal ap-

pointees should abstain from an active partipointees should abstain from an active parti-cipation in political campaigns. I deem it simply an act of respect to the chief magis-trate of the nation to abstain from joining with you in the proceedings of the state con-vention, and I therefore notify you gentle-men that I shall not be present at said con-vention. Hoping that your action will be conductive to the best interests of the party I remain. Yours trule.

Conductive to the post in the Line in the S. H. CALHOUN.

On motion a committee on permanent or anization was appointed. That committee reported the name of Frank A. Martin, of Richardson county, for chairman, and A. J. Clute, of Thayer county, and J. D. Calhoun,

Citte, of Thayer county, and J. D. Calhoun, of Laucaster county, as secretaries. These gentiemen were unanimously elected. Upon taking the chair. Mr. Martin said:
Gentlemen of the Convention: I doubt my ability to sufficiently express the sense of obligation I feel for the honor, for it is an honor. As far back as we can remember anything about the polities of the democratic party of Nebraska it has been deemed a high honor to be made chairman of even the little gatherings where there were but a few little gatherings where there were but a few of us gathered together to keep alive the spirit of democracy, and if these were honors,

of us gathered together to keep alive the spirit of democracy, and if these were honors, by comparison how much greater must I feel the obligations and the honor when asked to preside over the deliberations of a body of this magnitude and intelligence.

What is your further pleasure?

A committee of five were appointed on resolutions, consisting of the following named delegates: George E. Pritchett of Douglas, John R. Markly, John McManigal of Lancaster, R. S. Maiony of Richardson, and Miles Fitzmire.

It was then moved and carried that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for state officers, according to the call.

James E. North of Platte county, was being no other names before the convention, the rules were suspended and the nomination was made by acclamation. Mr. North responded to the loud calls for his appearance with a few brief remarks.

C. G. Bowlby, of Saline county, was nominated for licutenant governor by acclamation, and he responded in a very neat address.

For secretary of state the name of Colonel Dick Thompson, editor of the Hastings Democrat was placed in nomination. There was no opposition and he was declared the unanimous nominee. The gentleman was not present and the convention was deprived of the pleasure of hearing him, although there

were loud calls for him,
J. F. Hate, of Madison county, was nom-inated for state treasurer and Thomas Ebinger, of Cedar county, for auditor of publicaccounts, without any opposition.
The convention did not nominate a candi date for attorney general without a contest. The names of W. L. Green, of Buffalo county J. S. Leehew, of Red Willow county, and Albert Hardy, of Gaze county were placed in nomination. Leehew withdrew and the convention proceeded to a ballot with the following result: Green, 282;

1 ordy, 137. Hardy, 137.
On motion of Albert Hardy the nomination of Green was made unanimous. Green was evidently quite a favorite of the convention, as it listened to a twenty-five minutes speech from him with patience.

At 1 o'clock in the morning. Thos. W. Smith, of York, was nominated for commis-

Smith, of York, was nominated for commissioner of public lands and buildings, and Mr. L. E. Cooley, of Butler county, for superintendent of public instruction.

The completion of the ticket was followed by a somewhat heated discussion over the appointment of a state central committee. Thomas O'Day, of Antelope county, moved that a committee of ten be appointed—one from each judicial district—to report the names of four men from each judicial district to act as a state central committee. trict to act as a state central committee.

Ireland, of Otoc county, moved the following amendment: "That a committee of one from each senatorial district be appointed to

from each senatorial district be appointed to select one member from each senatorial district to act as a state central committee."

The motion and the amendment were warmly discussed by Ireland, O'Day, and others. Much bitterness was shown in the discussion. Delegates from Nemaha and Red Willow charged O'Day with attempting to force a gag rule upon the committee and the democrats of the state.

Pertent of Daylors county deprecated.

Pritchett, of Douzlas county, deprecated plained so bitterly of O'Day's motion and spoke at some length in favor of the origina motion. After some further discussion the question was put on the amendment. A first class row was engendered by the discussion and is still in progress at this hour-2 o'clock

a. m. The Congressional Convention.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 7 .- | Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-The democratic congressional convention of the Second Nebraska district met at Kerr's opera house this evening at 7 o'clock. The convention was called to order by Richard Thompson, chairman of the central committee. Delegate Hamble, of Jefferson county, was made temporary chair. man, and R. E. Thompson, of Adams, secre tary. A committee on credentials was appointed, and pending the report of the com mittee Will N. King, of Phelps county, intro duced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the policy of Hon. A. J Sparks, land commissioner, in breaking up the organized band of land sharks that have existed in the western states and territories under the past republican administration, is approved by this convention, and we believe it is endorsed by the honest citizens of all

parties.

Resolved, That we condemn the dishonora-Resolved, That we condemn the dishonorable conduct of James Laird, the present member of congress from this district, for his disgraceful action in striking the Hon. Thomas Cobb, of Indiana, simply because he was using his talents in favor of the honest homesteader as against the Stinking Water robbery and other similarly organized frauds. The resolutions were laid on the table until the committee on credentials had made its report. After the committee on credentials had reported the temporary organization was made permanent. Bailey, of Adams, then placed in nomination the name of W. A. McKeighan, of Webster county, for the democratic nominee for congress. The name of Mr. McKeighan was received with applause. The nomination was seconded by P. J. Dempster, and Mr. McKeighan was made the unaulmous nominee of the convention.

BUFFALO BILL BANQUETTED.

A Royal Reception to Cody in North North Platte. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Oct. 7.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Mr. W. F. Cody, in with several representacompany tives of the Wild West show, ar rived here yesterday morning for a few days recreation. They were met at the depot by a delegation of citizens of North Platte and a brass band, and welcomed home. The city of North Platte is linked with the success of Buffalo Bill in the show line, and the people determined to give him a grand reception. A banquet was accordingly arranged at the Pacific house, and Mr. Cody and his friends invited. About eighty five covers were laid, and at 10 o'clock last night the guests sat down to an elegant

The programme was well arranged and everything passed off pleasantly. A welcome address to Hon, W. F. Cody was appleaded, and the toast, "Our Distinguished Citizen, the Great Scout, Guide and Prince of Showmen," everybody drank, Mr. W. F. Cody responded. The other toasts were: "The Wild West," response by Major Burk; "President of the United States," response by Hon, William Neville; "North Platte, the Queen City of the Plains and Home of Buffalo Bill, response by L. J. Foloy; "The Great West, Its Growth and Development," response by J. W. Bixler; "The Federal Officers," response by Hon, Oliver Shannon; "The North Platte Bar," response by Judge Charles McDonald; "The Army of the United States," response by Judge A. H. Church, Then followed miscellaneous boasts by the cutter party, which showed a decided bilarious feeling of good will to all mankind and the distinguished guest in particular, Many instances of Mr. Cody's symmer days were the distinguished guest in particular. Many instances of Mr. Cody's younger days were reinted, which showed his sterling qualities as a plain homespun boy, a braye scott and a rallant soldier, and finally an illustrious educator and entertainer. M. Cody replied at some length in a clear and bright manner, how he came to start out with Nebraska's pride of shows, how he had encountered and

overcome various articles and related his fu-ture plans. He claimed his success was due chiefly to the fact that he was so strongly endorsed by all his acquaintances at home, and declared that he was proud of living in a community that appreciated his efforts.

McCook's Successful Fair.

McCook, Neb., Oct. 7 .- [Special Telegram to the Ber. |-To-day was the most successful day of the fair. Over five thousand people passed through the turn stile. The racing programme was excellent, and McCook can pride herself on this-that she stands next to Omaha in number of good horses in attendance and square racing. In the unfinished 2:30 race Kate Ewing took first heat and won the race, the next heat being a walk-over. Time-2;39% and 2:36. To-day's 2:45 race was hotly contested, with all the horses in each heat trotting in a bunch. It took five each heat trotting in a bunch, It took five heats to decide the race. McLeod won, Maud D. second, Oberlin Jim third, Friend Boy Iourih. Time—2:38, 2:35; 4, 2:36, 2:34, 2:36. The three-year-old free for all was won by Tramp S. Time—2:53 and 2:4734, Belle Douglas second. The running race, mile heats, was won by Remus, Peep O'Day second. Time—1:51, 1:55.

James Laird addressed a large audience at the opera house and again in the afternoon

the opera house and again in the afternoon at the fair grounds. The races will be con-tinued on Saturday as the horsemen are anxious to have another day, and the success so far warranted it. To-morrow's races are ex-pected to be the best of the meeting.

Suing Saloon Men. OAKLAND, Neb., Oct. 7 .- | Special to the BEE. |-The wife of James Drenning, of Lyons, has employed an attorney to bring suit against two of Oakland saloon men, for selling her husband liquor, causing him to fall from his horse, breaking one of his arms. The family are in almost destitute circumstances, and the husband will not be able to work for four or live months yet. He is a shoemaker at that place, and when well will command \$3 per day at the bench. The citi-zens of Lyons have agreel to furnish the

money to prosecute the same. It is thought the saloon men will settle without litigation, as they are aware by past experience that will be the cheapest way out of it. Van Wyck at Neligh. NELIGH, Neb., Oct. 7 .- | Special to the BEE. j-The Neligh band with a large concourse of soldiers and citizens, met at the depot at the arrival of the train to welcome to our midst the gallant soldier, General C. H. Van Wyck. In the evening a large and enthusiastic audience met at the Grand Pavillion to listen to one of the grandest expositions of the political issues of the day. It was by all odds the largest political gatherings ever held in the county.

Freight Train Ditched. BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 7 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-An extra freight train from Omaha to Kansas City on the Union Pacific, was ditched to-day five miles north of here, by the breaking of an axle. The track was badly torn up for about 600 feet and the cars broken up considerably. A temporary track is being built around the wreck. No one was hurt. The engine and part of the train did not leave the track.

A Clue to Quinn's Murderers. St. Paul, Neb., Oct. 7.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.)—Officers here have been on the look out the last two days for the murderers of farmer Quinn, near Hastings. Last evening four horses believed to have been stolen from the murdered man, were found in a livery stable where they had been left by two strangers. The latter had not been found up to a late hour.

Small Fire at Columbus, COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 7.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-A small dwelling in the southern part of the city, belonging to M. A. McAllister and occupied by the family of A. F. Clark, was burned to the ground this evening. Loss, \$500; fully covered by in

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION. Knights of Labor Still Contesting for Seats-No Business.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7 .- At the close of the morning session matters were exactly in the same position as they were last night. The discussion of the Morrison case, which had then been begun was resumed immediately after the opening of the session and con tinued until the noon adjournment,

At the afternoon session it was decided to idmit the delegates from assembly 126, of New York, with the exception of Risden, who was rejected and his alternate substi tuted for him. As the committee on creden-tials desired further time for consideration of the case of the contesting delegations from St. Louis, the rules were suspended and the convention proceeded to discuss the question of giving the support of the order to the locked out cotton workers of Augusta, Ga.; the curriers and tanners of Peabody and Salem, Mass., and the journeymen plumbers of New York. There are 3,000 men in each of the first-named bodies and about fourteen hundred in the last. It was decided to support the support of the su hundred in the last. It was decided to sup At 7:30 p. m., the committee on credentials

not being ready to report, it was decided not to hold an evening session. The convention will meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE COMING LOCKOUT.

The Struggle for the Ten-Hour System in the Chicago Packeries. CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-That the packers will return to the ten-hour system there now exists no doubt. Monday next has been settled upon as the day. On Saturday employes will be notified and on Monday it they fail to accept the system the houses will be shut down. The announcement yesterday that the packers had resolved in secret session to return to the old system, created consternation among thousands of employes, while thousands of others regarded the alleged move as a bluff. The rumor gained fresh impetus and created genuine alarm when it became known that the head hog buyer for Armour & Co., and acting through the Pork Packing association, notified the officers of the Live Stock exchange that the pork packers would suspend operations Monday unless their pend operations Monday unless their laborers would agree to work ten hours for ten hours pay. The officers of the exchange at once posted notices for a special meeting to-day, the object being to enable commission men to notify their customers throughout the country of the prospect of a great strike, and to not ship any stock to the Chicago market pending the difficulty. A genuine tremor was discernable in labor circles this morning. The laborers assert they will not relinuouish discernable in labor circles this morning. The laborers assert they will not relinuquish their grasp on that which they have gained and labored so hard to keep. There is a great deal of incendiary talk. The men will not go back to the ten hours system, and the probabilities are that they will not allow anybody else to do so. They aver that at the present system of work they are doing as much as under the old system. It is now certain that the hog packers have consolidated as well as the laboring element. Armour will shut down and it is supposed he will be followed by others, but what will be done in the beef killing houses is unknown, and every effort falled to elicit anything reand every effort failed to effect anything regarding them. The lock out will throw 25,000 men out of work.

Wandered From the Golden Stairs. NEW YORK, Oct. 7.-Marcus Rosenfeld author of a number of well known variety songs, among others "Climbing Up the Golden Stairs," pleaded guilty to-day to forging a check for \$225 on the Germania bank. The prosecution was inclined to be lenient, and Rosenteid was remanded until his antecedents were inquired into.

GRAND RAPIDS. Mich., Oct. 7.—The fire in the Union Furniture company's establishment was under control after 2 o'clock this morning. Total loss estimated at \$60,000 and

THE DEMONS' DOOM DECIDED

Anarchy's Death Kuell Sounded by Judge Gary in Chicago.

THE JURY'S VERDICT AFFIRMED

The Prisoners Given a Chance to Speak and They Improve it With a Vengeance-Defiance to Death.

The Anarchists Doomed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- Judge Gary, in the crimnal court, this morning overruled the motion for a new trial in the cases of the eight anarchists charged with the Haymarket massacre, and confirmed the verdict of the jury that Spies, Parsons, Fielden Schwab. Engel, Fischer and Lingg should be hanged, and that Neebe should suffer imprisonment for fourteen years in the state penitentlary. The court did not conclude his decision until 12:30 o'clock, and owing to the intercession of counsel for the prisoners he deferred passing sentence upon them until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Judge Gary, in delivering his decision, reviewed at considerable length the evidence brought out at the trial, and said the case was unprecedented. There is no example of any such crime having been committed. There is no precedent of any case like this having become the subject of judicial investigation. But the principle of law is well fixed. I think upon the whole proof that no case could be tried of such magnitude as this with less in the way of irregularity of proceeding in the trial than was done in this

This afternoon, when Judge Gary asked the prisoners whether they had anything to offer why sentence should not be passed upon them, Spies stepped forward and began reading a prepared speech. Spies commenced by saving:

Your honor, in addressing this court, I speak as the representative of one class addressing a representative of another I will begin with the words addressed five hundred years ago by a similar motion by the Venitian Doge, who, addressing the court, said: "My defense is your accusation; the cause of my alleged crime is your history." I have been indicted on the charge of murder, as an accomplice or accessory. Upon tory. I have been indicted on the charge of murder, as an accomplice or accessory. Upon this indictment I have been convicted. There was no witness produced by the state to show, or even indicate, that I had any knowledge of the man who threw the bomb, or that I myself had anything to do with it. Not the slightest evidence was ever produced to show that I had anything to do with the slightest evidence was ever produced. with the throwing of the missile, unless you believe the testimony of accomplices of the state's attorney and Bonfield—the testimony of Thompson and Gilmer. If there was no evidence to show that I was responsible for it, then the execution of the verdict is noth-ing but wilfull, mallolous, and deliberate murder, as foul murder as may be found in the annals of religious, political, or any other sort of prosecution.

Spies then reviewed the evidence presented by the prosecution, and charged the sta tes attorney and Bonfield with conspiracy to commit murder. Spies devoted some time to the discussion of socialism, and said: You want to stamp out conspiracy. You resemble the child that is looking for his picture behind a mirror. What you see and what you try to grasp in your movement is nothing-creations of your bad consciences. It you want to stant out conspiracies and agitators you must stamp out every factory lord who has made his wealth upon the unpaid labor of his employes, and the landlord who has made his money from the grounddown and oppressed laborers and farmers, If ou think you can crush out ideas which are gaining ground every day by sending us to the gallows; that you can suppress truth for that is all we have been preaching--you

will fail."
Then, flourishing his arms wildly, he shrieked: "I shall die proudly, defiantly, for the cause of justice. There is Socrates, there is Galileo, there is Giordano Bruno, there is Christ: why the number cannot be estimated of those who have trodden in these paths,

of those who have trodden in these paths, and we are ready to follow them."

Michael Schwab then took the floor. In a stentorian voice he begau; "It is not much I have to say, and I would not say nothing at all; did I not rear silence would look like cowardly approval of what has been done here. I am condemned to die for writing newspaper editorials." The anarchist then went on to justify these articles by going newspaper entorials. The anarchist them went on to justify these articles by going over in detail all the real or imaginary evils of the accumulations of capital and the injustice of the relations between the employer and employed. Then followed a disquisition on the principles and theories of socialism and anarchy. He concluded by disavoning and anarchy. He concluded by disavowing all knowledge of the man who threw the bomb and protested that he intended to do no

Oscar Neebe, the next speaker, had no sooner taken the floor then he burst into violent abuse, calling States Attorney Grinnell a cur, his assistants, Messrs, Walker and Furthmann, scoundrels, saying there was only one gentleman in the crowd and that was Ingham. The police were assailed in only one gentleman in the crowd and that was Ingham. The police were assailed in peculiar phraseology, and, in short, Neebe's speech was a tirade of abuse, villifying the police and authorities. Abandoning himself to a wild appeal to the judge to hang him with the others, he cried: "It would be more honorable to be strangled by the neck than to die by inches. My wife and children will then be at base some time, but they can never get over it if their husband is sent to Joliet. Hang me, your honor, with my comrades." Adolph Fischer came next, and commenced: "Your honor, you ask me to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon me. I protest against my being sentenced to

ne. I protest against my being sentenced to death because I have committed no crime. I was tried in this jury room for murder, and I was convicted for anarchy. I don't deny that I was one of the parties who summoned this meeting in the Haymarket, but I know no more about the throwing of the bomb them Grinnell does, perhaps. I do not deny that I got up the circular and had a line put in calling on workingmen to come armed. I had my reasons. I ingmen to come armed. I mad my reasons. I am not convicted because I am a murderer, I am convicted because I am an amarchist. I have never been a murderer, but I know a certain man who is on the way to becoming a murderer, and that is State's Attorney Grinnell, because he has placed men here upon the stand whom he knew would swear falsely in the case where eight hves were at stake. An anarchist loves his principles better than his life, and I am prepared to die for the principles on accounted holding which I feel I am to be sentenced to death. That is all I have to say."

Louis Lingg, the bomb-maker, expressed the wish to have his say in German. An interpreter was placed at his service. In deep-chested tones Lingg excianned: "Court of justice, with the same contempt with which ingmen to come armed. I had my reasons.

chested tones Lingg excianned: "Court of justice, with the same contempt with which I have tried to live humanly on this American soil, I am now granted the privilege to speak. If I do speak, it is because indignities have been heaped upon me." Lingg declared it had not been proven that any bombs made by him had been taken to the Haymarket. He accused the police of stealing his books and clothing in the station, and then perjuring tnemselves against him on the witness stand. "Grinnell," shouted Lingg, "has connived with miserable people to get evidence to kill me, when he knows I was driven to the course I pursued, to gain an education for my brothers—to lift them up." As the youthful anarchist slowly progressed with his speech, his form seemed to swell and delate with the intensity of his feeling. His frame shook with passion and his guttural delate with the intensity of his feeling. His frame shook with passion and his guttural volce poured fourth torrents of emphatic sentences in his native language. He strode impatiently back and forward while the interpreter translated each sentence, and occasionally emphasized his words by a violent blow upon the little table in front of him. At blow upon the little table in front of him. At last, turning fiercely to the states attorney. Lingr roared: "You smile because you think I will never use bombs again. I die willingly on the gallows with the same contempt for death that I have for your laws."

Captain Black here asked the court to adjourn, as the time for doing so had arrived, and Engle and some of the others desired to speak. The court adjourned till 10 a m. to-morrow.

MURDER WILL OUT. Leavitt Concerned in the Haddock

Killing Surrenders-Other Arrests. Stoux Cirv, Ia., Oct. 7.- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Sloux City was thrown into a state of unexpected excitement to-day over the announcement that H. L. Leavitt. implicated in the conspiracy that resulted in the murder of Rev. Haddock, and the only party named for complicity in the coroner's verdict, has been arrested in Chicago. The fact, as it became known on the streets, produced a most decided sensation. Some weeks ago Attorney D. W. Wood obtained a complete copy of the evidence taken in this celebrated case before the coroner's jury, and being convinced that nothing was to be gained by further secrecy, allowed the same to be published. Since that time, as it now appears, he has been on a still bunt endeavoring to find Leavitt, the conspiracy ringleader. For a week or more he has been in Chicago, incognito, working to find his man, investigating various closs with the result above indicated. Early in the present week, having learned

that Leavitt was in Mobile, Ala., organizing a theatrical company, he telegraphed him through Frank Adams to meet them in Chicago. which Leavitt decided to reaching there Wednesday, he surrendered to-day. They are now on their way to this city and will reach here to-morrow. The general theory here is that an arrangement has been made with Leavitt, where he is to turn states evi-dence and thus be saved from sentence. Just what he will disclose is largely a matter of conjection. That he can, however, reveal more information regarding the entire case than any other individual no one doubts for an instant. Private advices have been received trom Mr. Wood to the effect that while Leavitt is not the nurderer he will make a most important and startling disclosures. Early this afternoon warrants for the arrest of several parties were sworn out and the sheriff arrested Fred Munchrath, jr. and Henry Sherman, both being charged with complicity and conspiracy in the Haddock murder. Both have been placed under \$5,000 bonds for their appearance next Monday. Several others, for whom warrants were issued, and who have been in the city until to-day, could not be found when wanted and have undoubtedly escaped. The confidence have undoubtedly escaped. The confidence that the guilty ones will yet receive the pun-ishment which they so merit, is more general to-night than for a month or more past.

Leavitt's Arrest. CHICAGO, Oct. 7.-H. L. Leavitt, ex-manager of the Standard theater of Sioux City. charged with complicity in the assassination of Rev. George C. Haddock, the well known Iowa prohibition champion, delivered himself up to the authorities this morning, and a few hours later left for the scene of the sensational crime. Attorney D. W. Wood, of Sioux City, has been in this city for a week following up clues. On Monday Agent Adams telegraphed to Leavitt, who was in Mobile, Ala., urging him to come here. He at once complied and surrendered to Wood. They left on the noon train for Sloux City. It is not claimed or believed that Leavitt is the murderer, but Wood is satisfied that he knows all about the plot to commit the mur-der and that he cannot only tell who the murderer is, but who were in the conspiracy Leavitt has, so it is understood, declined to tell what he does know until he reaches Sioux City, and can make his statement to the authorities.

The Shot Settled Him.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Oct. 7 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-To-day closed the most successful fair ever held here. The attendance was large, and everything passed off most pleasantly, but with one exception, John Moore, of Atchison, Kansas, who was running a swing on the grounds, violated his privilege, and during a dispute over the matter he assaulted one of the officers of the fair. A warrant was placed in the hands of the sheriff for his arrest. He resisted, but after one shot was ared by the sheriff, the bullet roing through his coat collar, he was knocked lown, arrested and fined \$30 and costs.

Neola Votes Fire Protection.

NEOLA, Ia., Oct. 7 .- [Special to the BEE.] -The election for water-works passed off quietly. From the start the system was in favor. The polls closed at 6 o'clock p. m. with a ballot of 94 votes cast out of about 120 possible votes. The result was 74 in favor of onding the city to 20 against. Our best citizens are happy over the result.

Top of His Head Blown Off. DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 7.- | Special Telegram to the BEE |- Chancey Owen, belonging to a hunting party from Parkersburg, Butler county, was accidently shot at Algonia last night while pulling his gun from a wagon. It was discharged blowing the top

of his head off.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER Gathers Two More Fools to the Shad-

owy Shore. TROY, N. Y., Oct. 7 .- Frank Berenger, a druggist at No. 15 Bleecker street, Gloversville, and married, was found dying in the road between Spunky Point and Gloversville, at 6 o'clock this morning. Yesterday afternoon he drove up to William Cronier's, north of Gloversville, and engaged a room for the night. Just about dark he again drove up to Cronier's accompanied by a woman. Cronier went to their room this morning and found the woman lying dead in bed. Berenger had left some time during the night. He was found three miles from Cronier's. The case is a very mysterious one. The woman was the wife of Lewis Genter, a box-maker. Berenger died at 10:15 o'clock this morning. It is believed that both died from the effects of poison. Jealousy is according to the content of the con from the effects of poison. Jealousy is assigned as the probable cause.

New York's Boodle Aldermen. NEW YORK, Oct. 7 .- William H. Miller, Henry L. Sayles, republicans, and William P. Kirk and Patrick Farley, democrats, members of the "boodle" board of aldermen of 1884, whose cases were placed on to-day's calendar of the general sessions court for the purpose of fixing the trial days, were on hand to-day with lawyers, when the cases were called. District Attorney Martine appeared before Judge Cowing and announced the dates for trial, placing Sayles first for next Monday. Lawyer Newcombe, representing Sayles, asked for a delay, pleading other engagements, and was finally given a week's grace. The other cases were set down week's grace. The other cases were set down accordingly, with the understanding that no further delay would be given. Sayles' trial must proceed on the 18th instant, Farley and Miller's on October 25, and Kirk's on the first Monday of November, was the peremp-tory order issued by Judge Cowing, before whom the case will be brought.

The Burned La Mascotte. CAPE GIRARDEAU, Oct. 7. - There are nov a few particulars in regard to the burning of the river steamer La Mascotte. The coroner is holding an inquest on the bodies of those who lost their lives in the disaster. The captain and pilot of the Eagle were before him yesterday, and testified that they did all in their power to rescue the passengers and crew on the burning boat. The captain testified that he could not run his boat near La Mascotte for his own vessel would surely have taken fire. Captain Ebaugh denounces the crew of La Mascotte for cowardice and seliashness in looking to their own safety and not attempting to rescue the drowning and burning passengers. Captain Thompson, of La Mascotte, says the Eagle could easily and burning passengers. Captain Thompson, of La Mascotte, says the Eagle could easily and without any danger to herself have pushed the burning boat ashore. The testimony of the passengers who were rescued coincides with that of the officers of La Mascotte.

Cow and Hen Fruit Convention. CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- It has been decided to hold the thirteenth annual convention of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg association in this city November 10, 11 and 12,

CLASHING OF THE CLERICS.

The Old and New School Congregationalists Have it Out.

BIG ROW SOFTENED BY RELIGION

Episcopalians in the Second Day's Session-Lively Discussion on Liturgical Changes-Several Eloquent and Pointed Arguments.

Probation or Non-Probation. DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 7,- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The great theological fight, which the Congregational world has been anticipating for a long time, came off to-day in the session of the American board. It was waged all day with the vigor of a political debate, though with the bitterness and rancor of partisan politics softened somewhat by religious courtesy. The battle was precipitated this morning by the report of the committee that had been reviewing the work of the home or prudential committee. As described by Secretary Alden, President Bartlett, of Dartmouth college, who read the report, introduced a resolution endorsing the action of the prodential committee in rejecting missionary candidates who had doubts about the question of future probation. The resolution was not very strong, but it unmistakably endorsed the position that the prudential committee can pass on theological questions. Prof. E. C. Smyth, of Andover, Dr. W. H. Ward, editor of the New York Independent, Rev. Newman Smythe, of New Haven, and Dr. Lyman Abott, editor of the New York Christian Union, led the fight for the new departure.

There were three classes of people present to-day: Those who believe in future probation or have doubts about it; those who do not believe in it, and those who pass no opinion upon it, but think the matter is foreign to the work of the board and ought not to be considered at this meeting. So the fight was complicated and the main question was not discussed on its merits as much as it might be. Many conservatives, who hold the old school doctrine, were opposed to taking any action here that would seem to endorse the right of the prudential committee to set up a theological test of a candidate's qualifications for mission work. so with this complication the fight began.

Professor Smyth, of Andover, made a very strong speech in favor of largeness of opinion and toleration of differences on minor matters. He asserted that this question of probation was only of secondary importance and the board could not afford to adopt so harsh and exclusive a policy as that proposed. He spoke with great emotion and produced a deep impression.

Quite different was the spirit of the speech of Dr. Ward, of the New York Independent. He was sharp, impatient and somewhat sarcastic in his strictures upon the old school men, declaring that they were trying to abridge free thought and check the progress of the church. The men who represent, what is called the new departure, stand for liber-

is called the new departure, stand for liber-ality of opinion on non-essential points. Hev. Newman Smythe of New Haven, made a very impressive speech protesting against any unearholic and intolerant action by the board. He urged the disastrons effect it would have upon young men who were look-ing toward mission fields and upon the church in general, if this mere matter of speculation should be set up as a forbidden dozma. He was loudly cheered when he You can't shut us out of the church. Said: " again and again till, with larger faith and charity, you admit us when we come asking only to be allowed to preach a common Christ and Savior."

It was plain that the majority of the board

and the audience was strongly against the new departure men. The old conservative notions were applauded to the echo. Some of the old schoolmen were very strong in their condemnation. One enthusiastic member compared the new school men to the southern rebels, who required the union armies before they would be put down. The more radical yet conservatives freely expressed the opinion that no man, however otherwise well qualified ought to be allowed to preach as a missionary if he had any doubts about the fact that the heathen, who had never heard of Chilst and died centuries ago, were everlasting damned. The venerable Mark Hopkins, who was held in tender regard by all the warring factions tried at last to pour oil upon the triabled waters and succeed so far that the troubled waters, and succeeded so far that the final vote on the resolution of approva of the prudential committee should be take viva voice and require no man to go on record in a way that might be unpleasant and be

misunderstood.

To sum up—the board refused to pass the plain-spoken resolution of Dr. Noble, of Chi-cago, committing the board unmistakably against further probation. It did pass a sub-stitute by President Chapin, of Beloit, which was very shrewdly worded and simply ap proves the action of the committee in guard ing against a dangerous tendency in connection with the doctrine of probation. But sides will undoubtedly claim under it right to hold their former positions. Finally Finally as a compromise and to guard against subquent trouble, they decided to advise the dential committee to leave theological tions alone whenever they got into a tight place. One stubborn fact stood all the time in the way of the old school, namely; men like Smythe, holding the forbidden views, were allowed to preach in this country and no one complained. Why then set up a dif-ferent standard for missionaries? Great ex-citement prevailed throughout the entire debate, which lasted eight hours. Every inch of room was taken and men leaned forward eager to catch every word, with frequent shouts et approval or disapproval. Strangely enough it was the conservative west against the radical east, for the west was almost solid for the old school doctrines. The Proceedings in Detail.

DES MOINES, Oct. 7 .-- There was an inmense audience at the opera house when President Mark Hopkins called the meeting of the American board to order. The special committee recommended Springfield, Mass., as the next place of meeting. The report was adopted. Rev. Dr. Lamson, chairman of the committee on missions, recounted the progress of the work in Turkey. President Bartlette, of Dattmonth college, then read the re-port of the committee appointed to review Dr. Alden's report on home work, including the conduct of the prudential committee in rejecting the candidates for missions, who be lieved in future probation. Dr. Bartlett folfowed in support of the report. Professor Egart Smyth, of Andover, followed Dr. Bartlett, speaking in opposition to the report of the prudential committee. Professor Smyth said that the true position to take was that taken by the business committee in USI, namely, that neither the board nor the prudential committee is a theological court. The manual of the church in prescribing questions for candidates to preach to answer does not impose tests upon mere dog-mas, secondary matters. It does not require candidates to pry around among mere matters of speculation concerning the future life, matters which at best are only matters of prophesy. The manual guards very carefully against compelling mission-aries to subscribe to anything but the gener-ally accepted truths of christianity. Several persons, to my knowledge, would have ap-plied to be sent out as missionaries had it not blied to be sent out as missionaries had it not been that they were required to subscribe to outside matters—matters of secondary importance—introduced for the first time by an assumed authority by the committee. It is said we must settle this question at the west, for the east is honeycombed with infidelity. I deny it. The churches of New England are sound to-day in the faith of Christ Jesus. There is not one of these persons who have been rejected as missionaries but are in fail

fellowship with the church. Some fear that if the board should allow these men to hold their minor dogmas, the result would be a falling off in the receipts of money. In the words of one of the largest contributors, "The American board is not for sale," We need men in our missions. Why will you reject them when they believe in Christ and want to preach him. I have spoken simply from love of Christ, and not from any desire to bring forward a new departure, or to advocate a new doctrine.

Dr. Bartlett then asked that the home secretary, Dr. Aiden, should be requested to explain his position, as he was directly involved in the report that had been given.

Dr. Aiden accordingly took the floor, and was greeted with loud cheers from the conservative element in the andience. He then read a statement, giving his position and reasons for it. He held that inquiry as to the doctrinal views of candidates was one of the duties imposed upon the home secretary. He held as his own views that the only time of probation was during life. He claimed that until recently all of the officers of the board and instructors in theological schools would have held it as the proper propertion of Andover from 1908 to 1881, at the retirement of President Parks. No one, a year ago, would have thought of applying for appeintment to mission work who did not entertain this doctrine. On this the speaker relied, and took it as his authority. He said a large number of letters had been received from prominent men in the church protesting against admitting the doctrine of probation prominent men in the church protesting against admitting the doctrine of probation fter death, Mr. Roland Hazzard, of Rhede Island,

moved, in view of the conflict of opinion, that a council of nine be appointed by the board (the latter acting with them) and take under advisement the whole case and report at the next annual meeting or at a called meeting sooner, if de-Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Christian

Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Christian Union of New York, came forward and was received with cheers. While paying his tribute of respect to Boston, he must say that the country is too large, and the Congregational church is too proud for one single city or one set of men to be influenced by local surroundings to determine the qualification of men to preach the gespiel abroad.

The audience was dismissed, but hundreds remained, and the corporate body continued in session on the pending subject of adopting

remained, and the corporate body continued in session on the pending subject of adopting the resolutions read by Dr. Bartlett, or refering the whole matter to a special council of nine. Several points of order were raised, and Hazard's resolution of reference was voted down. The question was then on Dr. Bartlett's resolutions. The first resolution of a general nature, on which there was no controversy, was adopted unanimously. The second resolution approaches the action of Dr. troversy, was adopted unanimously. The second resolution approving the action of Dr. Alden and the prudential committee was

br. Noble, of Chicago, introduced an amendment to the effect that the board was squarely opposed to what is known as the doctrine of future probation.

Dr. Vose pressed the point of order that the amendment was a substitute for the resolution and should go back to the original

lution and should go back to the original committee or the business committee, Dr. Withrow, of Boston, wanted to add to the amendment a strict direction to the pru-dential committee to accept as candidates for missionaries who held the dortrine of future probation. At this point adjournment was taken until 3:15.

The afternoon session of the American board met at 3:25. After devotional exercises, the pending question of the resolutions introduced by Bartlett was taken up. Ex-President Chapin, of Beloit college, thought the board should not taken position ex-cathedra on a question outside of its province. the board should not take a position ex-cathedra on a question outside of its province. He offered an amendment to the amendment offered by Dr. Noble, to the effect that the board looked with apprehension upon the tendency of the age to decisive and perversive action by churches at home and abroad of the doctrine of probation, and approving the action of the home committee in carefully guarding the board from any committal to that tendency, and recommending that the same caution be exercised in future. Dr. Noble said he would accept Dr. Chapin's sub-

stitute,
After earnest remarks by Rev. Newman B. Smythe, of New Haven, Conn., who said that the men who advocate the new depart-ure are estopped by their own action from oting the resolution of Chicago, insisted that the board had a right to direct its missionaries what the be-lieved they ought to preach. [Cheers.] Fur-ther, if they had come to a parting of ways, let these brethren who believe that more good can be accomplished by this softer gospel, go their way and organize a new society and see

if their methods will do more for Africa and foreign fields than the old methods of the board. [Cheers.]

Dr. Clark, senior foreign secretary, was called for. He stood with his colleague, Dr. Alden, in theological views, but he deprecated the drift of the convention. He would have sent out any of these candidates who had been rejected for holding a mere opinion upon matters which were not dogmas to be President Hopkins said that he thought the resolution of 1871 was wise, and when he came here he hoped there would be no theo-

logical discussion.

Hon. Philo Parsons, of Detroit, said the heresy, if such it be had not reached the west, and we want this vote taken by year and nays by name.

Rev. Dr. Fisher, of Brunswick, Me., said

that it is not the province of this board to turn aside from its work of missions to dis-cuss theological questions. President Hopkins said it was very unwise to take a vote by yeas and nays, and he for one would not vote that way and be put in a position to be misunderstood and misrepre-sented. He then called for a vote on the original resolutions, as amended by Dr. Chapin, which was carried by a viva voce vote about two-fineds voting in the afterna-Chapin, which was carried by a viva voce vote, about two-thirds voting in the affirma-

Vice President Beachford, of Chicago, introduced a resolution that in difficult cases turning upon the doctrinel views of candidates, the prudential committee be advised to call a council of churches to pass upon his A letter to Dr. Hopkins from President Dwight, of Yale college, was then read, ad-vocating councils to pass upon the theologi-

cal fitness of candidates for mission work in stead of leaving, as now, the whole matter to the board and prudential committee. President Hopkins followed, endorsing the sentiment of the letter and advising that the prudential committee be not called upon to decide theological questions. This was adopted with great enthusiam, and the board

adjourned till evening. EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the American board was devoted to routine business, reports from different mission fields being given. The old officers of the board were reciccted without exception. Dr. Hopkins then gave the annual address, which was received with great enthusiasm.

The Episcopal Triennial.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- This morning the delegates to the Protestant Episcopal convention attended morning service. Rev. Hobart Pettwood, of Oakland, Cal., officiating, and Rev. John Scarborough pronounced the benedletion. The business meeting was called to a order shortly after 10 o,clock. Secretary Hatchins requested the confirmation by the convention of his appointment of Revs. convention of his appointment of Revs. Henry Austin, A. C. Stilson, E. W. Worthington and A. J. Miller as assistant secretaries. President Dix then announced the members of the standing committees. At 14 o'clock the regular order of the day was taken no, which was the resolution offered yesterday by Dr. Huntington, providing for a committee of five bishops, hive clerical and five lay delegates to whom should be referred all the resolutions with reference to the subject of liturical revision. The discussion was opened by Dr. Hantington, who spoke in support of the resolution. Other species followed, and the convention adjourne [gt. 1]

Nebrraska and Iowa Weather. For Nebraska and Iowa; Fair weather, followed by local rains in eastern portion, nearly stationary temperature in eastern por-tions, slightly cooler in western portion.

Angus Smith's Wheat.

Mil.wauker, Oct. 7.-A circular was passed around and freely signed by members of the chamber of commerce to-day, giving notice that as the wheat in Angus Smith's clevators had been declared out of condition the statters would refuse to receive it on con